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## KING'S SPEECH.

*Kensington, 5th February, 1824.*

THE Speech which was delivered to Parliament on Tuesday last, the third inst., was delivered by Commission, as it is called; and I am very glad of it; because it would have given me, as it must have given to every loyal subject of the King, great pain to have reflected that this incomparable heap of stuff, justly to describe which, no words are sufficient, had come from His Majesty's own natural lips.

I wonder into what wise noddle it first entered, to suppose that a piece of writing became the more dignified and royal like, for being broken into little bits of paragraphs, one sentence in each pa-

ragraph, and that sentence seldom too complete. When the elder Wellesley was in India, he used to write in somewhat the same sort of manner. There certainly must be a notion among the bright geniuses of Whitehall, that, somehow or other, it is "*dignified*," to place the words in this disjointed sort of way. This affectation of sententiousness is pretty generally ridiculous; but it is peculiarly so, when there is nothing of strength nothing of point, nothing striking in any part of the composition, but when all is a poor drawled out string, either of very questionable facts, or of opinions, sentiments, and designs, as equivocal as they well can be. I wonder my Lords the Commissioners had not numbered their paragraphs. I shall, however, take the liberty to do this for them; and, having done it, I

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shall offer a few remarks upon such of the paragraphs as appear to me to call for it.

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“ MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

1. “ WE are commanded by His Majesty to express to you His Majesty's deep regret, that, in consequence of indisposition, he is prevented from meeting you in Parliament upon the present occasion.

2. “ It would have been a peculiar satisfaction to His Majesty, to be enabled in person, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the country.

3. “ Trade and Commerce are extending themselves both at home and abroad.

4. “ An increasing activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture.

5. “ The growth of the Revenue is such as not only to sustain public credit, and to prove the unimpaired productiveness of our resources, but (what is yet more gratifying to His Majesty's feelings) to evince a diffusion of comfort among the great body of the people.

6. “ Agriculture is increasing from the depression under which it laboured; and by the steady operation of natural causes, is gradually re-assuming the station to which its importance entitles it, among the great interests of the nation.

7. “ At no former period has there prevailed throughout all classes of the community in this Island, a more cheerful spirit of order, or a more just sense

of the advantages, which, under the blessing of Providence, they enjoy.

8. “ In Ireland, which has for some time past been the subject of His Majesty's particular solicitude, there are many indications of amendment; and His Majesty relies upon your continued endeavours to secure the welfare and happiness of that part of the United Kingdom.

9. “ His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that he has every reason to believe, that the progress of our internal prosperity and improvement will not be disturbed by any interruption of tranquillity abroad.

10. “ His Majesty continues to receive from the Powers his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their earnest desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of friendship with His Majesty; and nothing is omitted on His Majesty's part, as well to preserve general peace as to remove any causes of disagreement, and to draw closer the bonds of amity between other Nations and Great Britain.

11. “ The Negotiations which have been so long carried on through His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, for the arrangement of differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, are, as His Majesty flatters himself, drawing near to a favourable termination.

12. “ A Convention has been concluded between His Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of the country upon the Court of Vienna.

13. "His Majesty has directed that a copy of this Convention shall be laid before you, and he relies on your assistance for the execution of some of its provisions.

14. "Anxiously as His Majesty deprecated the commencement of the war in Spain, he is every day more satisfied, that in the strict neutrality which he determined to observe in that contest (and which you so cordially approved), he best consulted the true interests of his people.

15. "With respect to the provinces of America which have declared their separation from Spain, His Majesty's conduct has been open and consistent, and his opinions have been at all times frankly avowed to Spain and to other Powers.

16. "His Majesty has appointed Consuls to reside at the principal ports and places of those Provinces, for the protection of the trade of his subjects.

17. "As to any further measures, His Majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion, to be exercised, as the circumstances of those countries, and the interests of his own people, may appear to His Majesty to require.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

18. "His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the Estimates for the year are prepared, and shall be forthwith laid before you.

19. "The numerous points at which, under present circumstances, His Majesty's naval force is necessarily distributed, and the occasion which has

arisen for strengthening his garrisons in the West Indies, have rendered unavoidable some augmentation of his Establishments, by sea and land.

20. "His Majesty has, however, the gratification of believing that, notwithstanding the increase of expense incident to these augmentations, it will still be in your power, after providing for the services of the year, to make arrangements in some parts of our system of taxation which may afford relief to certain important branches of the national industry.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

21. "His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he has not been inattentive to the desire expressed by the House of Commons in the last Session of Parliament, that means should be devised for ameliorating the condition of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies.

22. "His Majesty has directed the necessary information relating to this subject to be laid before you.

23. "His Majesty is confident that you will afford your best attention and assistance to any proposition which may be submitted to you, for promoting the moral improvement of the Negroes, by an extended plan of religious instruction, and by such other measures as may gradually conduce to the same end.

24. "But His Majesty earnestly recommends to you to treat the whole subject with the calmness and discretion which it demands.

25. "To excite exaggerated expectations in those who are the objects



of your benevolence, would be as fatal to their welfare as to that of their employers.

26. "And His Majesty assures himself you will bear in mind, that where the correction of a long standing and complicated system, and the safety of large classes of His Majesty's subjects, are involved, that course of proceeding is alone likely to attain practical good, and to avoid aggravation of evil, in which regard shall be paid to considerations of justice, and in which caution shall temper zeal."

Before I proceed further, I cannot help remarking upon the bungling construction of this last sentence. The whole thing is badly written from the beginning to the end: it is vulgar as the foot-path, and muddy as the puddle; but, I shall not consider it in this light all through, until I see an official copy of it. I take this copy from the Courier, which may, possibly, be incorrect; that is to say, may deviate from the original. The last sentence, however, I cannot pass over even for the present.

The leaving out of the word that, between *himself* and *you*, in the beginning of the sentence, is

incorrect; but it is worse than incorrect in this case: it is colloquial and cook-maid like. The connexion of a system and the safety of parties concerned being involved in the same case, is an odd idea enough. The word "*alone*" is most curiously placed; and, at the conclusion of the sentence, the plain meaning of the words is, "*evil*," in which regard shall be paid to considerations of "*justice*." This is not what the writers meant, but it is what the words mean. At the very least, this is a construction that may be put upon the words; and that is quite enough for me, and ought to be quite enough for the country. Suppose the former part of the sentence to have been right, how much better would the latter part have been in the following words:

"No course of proceeding, in which regard shall not be paid to considerations of justice, and in which, zeal shall not be tempered with caution, is likely to obtain practical good, and to avoid aggravation of evil." Here



the principal circumstances are reserved for the close; and, here (a still greater merit), the meaning is *completely unequivocal*.—Other qualities are to be attended to, in compositions of this sort; but, the first quality of all is, clearness; and this is a quality which our King's Speeches are more deficient in, than any other species of composition that I have ever had the misfortune to be compelled to notice.

I now come to the paragraphs, which I shall take one by one. Paragraph I. No doubt that the King regrets that he is ill; and it really did not seem necessary to tell us any thing about that regret. It might be necessary, and in fact it was necessary, to tell the greater part of us that the King *was ill*; for, up to about one week before the meeting of Parliament, the newspapers, which are called ministerial, contained almost poetical descriptions of the "*high state*" of His Majesty's health. Nearly every day, there were paragraphs to inform

us that the King was in 'better health than he had been for a great many years. These papers, having exhausted all the various modes of stating this fact, resorted to a sort of legendary tale; a sort of veritable Canterbury tale, by way of illustration. They had told us the plain matter, in the way of assertion; but they were not content without resorting to illustrative fable, very much in the style of the Arabian Nights.

We were told, that the King's body physician, Sir Wm. KNIGHTON, had been, *in consequence of the King's extraordinary high health*, enabled to take the enjoyments of his domestic circle. In the language of plain mortals, that the King, being in such an uncommonly high state of health, had told Sir William that he might leave the palace and go home and stay with his wife and children! at the same time, we were told, that His Majesty was preparing for a grand and gay opening of the Parliament in these times of prosperity. It is curious

enough, too, that the same papers told us, in the very same breath that they told us the above, that they were *sorry* to have to state, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York was not in a very good state of health. Will the world believe that, in one week after they had told us this, they told us, that the King was *unable* to perform so *fatiguing a journey as that from Brighton to London*; and that his so lately sick and always royal brother was able to go out at Lord VERULAM'S, shoot seventy-nine head of game in one day, to go and dine with his lordship afterwards, sit and enjoy the pleasures of the table till midnight, and after that, gallop off to London, in order to go to bed! Wondrous London Press! Talk of miracles, indeed! Talk of doubting in the miracles of Prince Hohenlohe! Placed as we were in the midst of these miracles, it was absolutely necessary for the Commissioners to tell us that the King was ill. It is impossible, when speaking upon this subject,

not to look back at a trial that took place, and which ended in the conviction and punishment of two men for publishing certain insinuations with regard to the mental state of His Majesty. I am not calling in question the propriety of that prosecution, or of the conviction and punishment; but, if it be so necessary to check all insinuations of this kind, is it not also necessary to restrain babbling creatures, of whose publications I have just been speaking? What are we to think: not us who know what is going on; *we* are not to be misled by any thing that these newspapers can say; but as to the mass of the King's subjects, what are they to think, when, in six days after being told that the King has better health than he ever had in his lifetime, they are told, that he is unable to undergo the fatigues of a journey from Brighton to London. It has been long a matter of much observation, that we have no Court Days and Drawing Rooms, such as there used to be. Why, the King

being unable to attend them ; his being unwell ; this is answer enough. We want nothing more than this : but, when we are told that he has better health than he ever had before, we think that we are got in amongst a mass of lies. We know not what to believe ; and, at last, those rumours get afloat which reflect credit upon nobody, and can have no tendency but that of producing mischief. However, it may be said, with great truth, that this is the way in which we have been going on for the last five-and-thirty years ; and the country will, perhaps, go on in the same sort of way another ten years.

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 talk, first of the *prosperous condition of the country* ; next of the extension of trade and commerce, and next of the increasing activity of the manufacturers. Paragraph 5 talks of the growth of the revenue, and paragraph 6 tells us that *agriculture is increasing* (doubtless a misprint), from the depression under which it laboured. Nothing

can be more false ; and I think few things more impudent, than to talk of the prosperous condition of a country, full one half of the people of which, live upon bread and water, and a large part of whom have not half a sufficiency of bread. Will any man who has any reputation to preserve, deny that this is the fact ? When the Commissioners put into the fifth paragraph words amounting to an assertion that *comfort was diffused amongst the great body of the people*, did they know that the Magistrates of Hampshire had fixed the wages of a day labouring man at three shillings and sixpence a week ? If they did, their notions of comfort it would be very curious to ascertain the amount of. I should like very much to have in black and white their notion of that comfort which a family is to obtain out of three shillings and sixpence a week. It is said, and I believe truly, that, in the manufacturing districts, the common people are well off ; I mean the working people. These districts, therefore,



are very *quiet*. Men are there assembled in great masses, and when these masses are quiet, people are apt to think that the whole nation is well off. But, it is the agricultural population, that we are to look to, when we are talking of the *people of a country*; and of this population I shall speak presently.

Paragraph 6 brags even about the state of agriculture. It says that it is rising from the depression under which it laboured, "and, by the steady operation of natural causes, is gradually re-assuming the station to which its importance entitles it, among the great interests of the nation." If the man who wrote this sentence had been entitled to *his station*, he would not have placed the words thus. But as to the facts of this paragraph, and first as to the operation of *re-assuming*, it is re-assuming its proper station amongst the "*great interests*" of the nation. In good Anti-Jacobin times, I should not, without the risk of being ripped up, and hav-

ing my four quarters placed at the disposal of the "good old King:" in those good Anti-Jacobin times, I should not have dared to ask how agriculture came to get out of the station to which it is *entitled*! If I had been in Parliament, I certainly would have asked the Ministers how all the land, the rivers, the roads, the trees, the cattle, the corn, the wool; all the villages, all the towns, very few excepted; how, in short, **THE COUNTRY**, came to *get out* of the station to which it is entitled. *Hoot-awa, mon*, say the feelosofers, and especially he who writes much in the Morning Chronicle. *Hoot-awa, mon*, says he, the *land is nothing*; it is the "*surplus capital*;" it is the manufacturing and the commerce. I allow that it is they and the Jews which pay newspapers, and which own the far greater part of them; but, are we not got into a monstrous way of thinking indeed, when even the rulers of the country can, in an official address to the Parliament,

speak of *agriculture* as of a thing that may occasionally re-assume its station *amongst* the great interests of a nation! A little while ago a very sensible letter appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, describing agriculture as of infinitely more importance than manufactures and commerce, and observing that the prosperity of the latter was but a poor compensation for the sufferings of the former. The editor in answer to this observed, that his correspondent was very much deceived, for that, according to the last *Population Return*, the agricultural population amounted to nearly one-third *less* than the manufacturing and commercial population! Upon looking into the book, I find that the *families chiefly employed in agriculture* are stated at 773,732; and that the families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, are stated at 1,118,295. Thus this great national humbug makes the feelosopher's tribe amount to 344,563 families more than the agricultural families. I knew that

this must be a lie. I knew that there could be no more truth in it than in the columns of the *Jew* and *Jobber* newspapers. There are three divisions; families chiefly employed in agriculture; families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and families not comprised in the two preceding classes. In order to see in what sort of a way this return had been made out, I turned to the *Parish of Botley*; and, reader, I know every living creature in that parish. There are two doctors, one parson. There is no trade, except that carried on by two or three persons, who bring coals from the Southampton water, and who send down timber. All the rest are farmers, farmers' men, millers, millers' men, millwrights, publicans, who sell beer to the farmers' men and the farmers; copse-cutters, tree-strippers, bark-shavers, farmers' wheelwrights, farmers' blacksmiths, shopkeepers, a schoolmistress; and, in short, nothing but persons *belonging to agriculture*, to which, indeed, the

two doctors and the parson belong as much as the rest. In a word, a purely agricultural village. Now, then, how did I find this village reported in the great national humbug? Why, thus:—

Families chiefly employed in agriculture . . . . .	40
Families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft . . . . .	70
All other families not comprised in the two preceding classes . .	22
Total	132

Monstrous! What: 22 families in the village of Botley living upon their means, or on the learned professions: not one family, so help me God, except, as I said before, the two doctors and the parson. I say deliberately, *so help me God*, not one single family except those that I have just stated. As to manufactures, there are none in the whole country, where, unfortunately, even the knitting and the spinning has long been wholly laid aside. If I look at the returns of the adjoining parishes, I find them made out in the same sort of way.

Whenever a fellow has been found with a hammer or a trowel in his hand, he has been put out of the pale of agriculture, though it must be manifest to every man of common sense, that the two or three carpenters and bricklayers at Botley, for instance, are almost exclusively employed upon and about farm-houses and buildings. The specimen that I have given in the case of Botley, which specimen the reader will see at page 296 of the last Population Return; this specimen is enough to convince any man that this population affair is a most shocking humbug, from beginning to end. But the best of the matter is, that the Jew and Jobber politicians look upon the *whole of the people, mentioned in the second class, as manufacturers*. They consider *trade and handicraft*, as meaning MANUFACTURERS. The *manufacturing interest* is what they are always bothering us about. They consider all the manufacturers as working for *exportation*; and thus they have got



above *half of the whole of the people of England* making goods to send abroad ! What is really provoking is this, that the landowners seem to give complete credit to the computations and assertions of these mad and mischievous devils ! If, however, we look at Botley, we shall see that the mad fellows have got *seventy families*, out of a *hundred and thirty-two*, when they ought not to have had one single family. The people of the parish of Botley are all employed in agriculture, except the two men who deal in coals ; for, are not the tailor and the shoemaker who make clothes for the farmer and labourer, and are not the doctors who attend them when they are sick ; in short, is it not wasting time to attempt to show that the whole body *belongs to the land* ? And yet, the noodles of landlords suffer this great lie to get into vogue ; suffer themselves and their station to be disparaged by Jews and Jobbers ; and (a thing for which they deserve to be fed upon bread and water for life)

they even adopted the phraseology of the Jewish tribe ; and, in order to get passed that Corn Bill which has only tended to their ruin, they call themselves and their tenants, "*Manufacturers of Food.*"

This great and glorious lie has been the foundation, not only of a great deal of speculative error, but of practical mischief. When the estimate was made relative to the *Property Tax*, the landlords were stupid enough to suffer the tax raised upon their wheelwrights and other tradespeople, and, in fact, paid by themselves and their farmers and labourers ; they were stupid enough to suffer this large part of the gross amount of the tax to be ascribed to trade, manufactures, and commerce. Just as they are, at this moment, suffering themselves to be coughed and hooted into silence, while the Jews are actually turning their pockets inside out.

If they were supposed to be possessed of common spirit, would these Ministers have dared to insult them by an assertion such as

that contained in the 6th paragraph above quoted. Instead of the word increasing, it ought, doubtless, to be the word reviving . . . . . Upon looking into another newspaper, I see it is *recovering*. And where is the mark of this recovery? It is said to be steadily recovering. In the fall of 1822, wheat was four and sixpence a bushel; in the spring of 1823, it was eight and sixpence a bushel; in the fall of 1823, it was five and sixpence a bushel; in the winter of 1824, it is seven and sixpence a bushel. This is what they call *steady work*; and they talk, too, of *natural causes*, when it is notorious, that the prices have been raised in the proportion of one-fourth part of their present amount, by a virtual repeal, in part, of Peel's Bill, a strict adherence to which was represented as absolutely necessary to the safety of the country. This is one of the "*natural causes*" of the price of corn being somewhat higher than it otherwise would have been. Accord-

ing to Peel's Bill, and the other laws existing at the time when that Bill was passed, there ought to have been an end, on the 1st of May last, to all paper-money under five pounds. Does any man believe, that a total breaking up would not have taken place before now, if that law had not been repealed? not a man in England will say that the **THING** could have gone on, even unto this day, if that law had not been repealed, and my prophecy thereby fulfilled.

This is the principal *natural cause* that has been in operation. An Act of Parliament to perpetuate a false paper-money: and now let us see what a thing this is to boast of: let us see how it must work, how it must shake the system; how precarious it must render our situation in time of war; and yet, how inefficient it must be as to any permanent relief of the landlords.

With regard to the former, one of the great grounds for the passing of Peel's Bill was, that, with-

out returning to cash, there was no security for the very existence of the Government, either in peace or in war. In peace the Government might be destroyed, by the disinterested fabricating and distribution of Bank Notes. Remember, that it was granted by the advocates of Peel's Bill, that the discovery of an *inimitable note* would render cash payments less necessary to the safety of the country. An *inimitable note* might do, it was said, instead of cash; but, unless such note could be discovered, the very existence of the state required cash. The note was *not discovered*; and yet the Bill has been repealed, and we have got the small paper back again.

It is true, that, by repealing the Bill, by putting out the small paper-money again, by enacting that that paper-money shall last for ten years longer: it is true, that, by these means, the price of corn has been somewhat raised: but, dare you now *go to war* with this paper-money afloat! Dare

you now put yourselves into a situation in which even the rumour of invasion of England or Ireland shall reach our ears: dare the pretty gentlemen of Whitehal suffer such a rumour to reach our ears while this paper-money is afloat, and while the issuers of the paper are liable to be called upon for gold! These questions answer themselves. From being the most bloodily warlike nation that ever existed, we are become completely "children of peace." We have a peace debt, a peace enemy, and a peace revenue, though it is as much as we can bear. The moment we stir towards war, that moment our debt falls in upon us, or our currency blows us up. Again we must resort to a "*Bank Restriction*," as it was at once ridiculously and basely called. And, if we again resort to that, will the enemy suffer us to use it for six months? If I were a Minister of France, if France were at war with England, and if the latter still had her base paper-money, I would *quickly throw her into*



*confusion.* We did not *destroy* France, nor beat her, by our assignat forgeries; but we compelled her to make a *radical revolution.*

It is so manifest, that a country with a *paper-money* is never *safe*; that it seems superfluous to insist on it. To be sure, the Bank of England is now *said* to *pay* in *gold*; but, is it not a mere *pretence*? Does it pay in gold? Is not every art made use of, and is not a species of force employed, to cause paper to circulate instead of gold? Peel's Bill *put an end* to the power of the Bank of England to make any notes *under five pounds.* That part of the bill has been *repealed*: so that, there is the Bank, ready to print away as fast as ever, if necessity should call for it. The paying in gold is, then, a mere *pretence*: it is like the rest of the system, false, a sham, a "*whited-wall*," a thing that looks delightfully *till it be tried.* The paying in gold is a thing to amuse none but fools. Nothing but paper-money is seen

all over the country. Let me put a plain question to the pretty gentlemen: What do you think would *become of you*, if GURNEY'S and OAKS'S banks were to be run upon and broken up? Answer me that question. I say nothing of any more banks; for all would instantly follow. Why, there would be an end of your system in a moment. The Government must be blown up. And, do you believe, that the paper-money of Norfolk and Suffolk is not as easy to be imitated by the French, as the assignats were to be imitated by the English? If I were Minister of France, I would blow up the English paper before the end of the first month of war. I would soon make England the "*richest*" country on earth: the writer in the Morning Chronicle should have "*surplus capital*" enough to bury him: I would stifle him with "*capital*:" I would make him groan under the weight of "*commercial prosperity*:" I would make "*agriculture recover*" with a vengeance;

for a sack of wheat should soon sell for a sack of paper-money.

That the French and other nations, if we get to war with them, will do this there can be no doubt. And, besides, who does not see, that *war itself*, even without any rumour of invasion, will give the paper system a blow? All is *precarious* with such a currency, a vile, worthless mass of paper, which has misery and anarchy imprinted on every snip of it. And to this we have come back, "as the dog returns to his vomit," after all the speeches, the promises, the acts of the Government, to the direct contrary. Oh! what exultation, that we had *got safely back to cash!* The boroughmongers hugged themselves in their security and in the immortality of the system. They had, as they thought, and as it appeared, destroyed freedom, and the hope of freedom, on the Continent. The paper, the vile paper, had served, it had been efficient, for the putting down of freedom; and

now the ungrateful boroughmongers exulted in the thought, that they had heard the *death of the paper decreed*. Aye, *decreed!* But, to *decree* and to *cause to be* are two things very different. This the borough gentlemen soon found; for, in the death of the paper, their *own death* was involved! The death of the paper was necessary to their *safety* against *puffs-out*, and against the effects of *invasion*, or of *threatened invasion*; but, that same death of the paper, *took from them their estates*, and transferred them to the Jews; actually **TOOK THEIR PARCHMENTS AWAY**, put them into the hands of big Jews and Bank Directors, and made the owners mere *lodgers* in their family mansions! This was an effect which the boroughmongers did not foresee. They thought, on the contrary, that they were going to get a *money-rent* instead of a *paper-rent*, and to the *same nominal amount*. Driven, at last, to the wall, by the demands of the Jews, they

again called for the paper. They have got it. The ragmen are again at work, and the pauperized people are compelled to circulate the rags.

But, after all, what has this "natural cause" done for "agriculture," and what will it do? The price of produce has been raised by this part repeal of Peel's Bill, which, had it gone into effect, would have brought wheat, on an average of years, to about 3s. 6d. a bushel. But, though the price has been raised, it has not been raised enough to save the land; no, nor one fourth part of enough. Two shillings a bushel on wheat is as much as the paper-money bill has done for agriculture. This is, as we have seen, big with dangers; but, this is not a quarter part enough for the land . . . Stop . . . What a state of things we must be in, when the government is anxious to cause bread and meat to be dear! What a monstrous state of things! . . . The rest of the rise of price is owing to the shortness of the crop.

And, can the land gain by a rise from that cause? That this is the fact is notorious. In the North, in the West, in Wales, in Ireland, the crop is very short. This is denied by nobody; so that even with the aid of the paper-money bill; even with the aid of the new emission of vile rags, wheat would not have been, at this time, more than about 5s. a bushel, if the crop had been an average one. We saw a proof of this in September and October, before the amount and quality of the crop was ascertained. Down came the price; and, down it will come again, the moment there is a fair prospect of an average crop, which, in all probability, we shall have this year. If the spring be early, and if the prospect be very fair in June, how dismal they will look on the Treasury Bench! Good God! the world is turned upside down! Comes a summer like a winter; comes half of a crop: and, oh heavens! how proud and how bragging are our pretty



gentlemen! But, let a fine, hot summer come, let the barns cry out at the cramming they get, and our pretty fellows *cut their throats!* Why, it cannot *come to good*: such a state of things *must come to an end*, and the end cannot be good. They may talk of *natural causes* as long as they please; but their notions and conduct and hopes are all out of nature; all monstrous; all calculated to excite, at one and the same time, the ridicule and the indignation of men of sense and public spirit. If we had read, in some book relating to the "*dark ages*," that there was a government that *prayed to God* for blights, for mildews, for worms to eat the corn, for destructive droughts, for floods in harvest and hay-time, and that *thanked God* for these when they came. If we had read of such a government, *should we have believed the fact?* No: yet, does not the conduct of ours *amount to this?* Precisely in proportion to the abundance of our crops our Government is unhappy. Its spirits and the price of corn keep an exact pace with each other. They fall and they rise together.

If one were to ask these speech-grinders what they *mean*, when they tell us, that "*agriculture is recovering*," could they tell us?

It is, they say, "*recovering from the depression under which it lately laboured.*" What was that depression? Pray, *what was it?* Lower price than during the war? Corn has not reached half the war-price yet. But, how, "*depression?*" Why, "*depression?*" Did any body ever before hear of agriculture being *depressed by low prices*, which are the natural and inevitable consequence of *abundant crops?* Yet, this is what they *must mean*, if they have any meaning at all. Of course, they call a *rise of price recovering*. This must be their meaning; and what will they then say, if the wheat come down again to 4s. 6d. a bushel? What will they say, if that should be? It was down at 5s. 6d. only in September and October last. If we should see a few wheat ears in May, it may come down to 5s. 6d. again, even before Parliament separates. What will these speech-makers say then?

The fact is, that there is no *recovering* at all; the rise in price which has been occasioned by the shortness of crop must do the farmer, and, at last, the landlord, *harm*; the rise which has been occasioned by the paper-money bill is small, and can only tend to delude the farmer, and, finally,

hurt his landlord. The state of the farmers generally is *worse* than it was last year; and this I say with the certainty, that no farmer and no landlord in England will contradict me. There is *no recovering*: there is *less breaking* of farmers, because so large a part has already been crushed; but there is *no recovering*; the estates continue to be transferred to the Jews, the *Wen* continues to swell, and the agricultural community to perish. There is *no recovering*; and, if the Ministers do not know this, they must be amongst the most ignorant of men. The truth is, they *blind themselves*. They find themselves in a *mess*, in a *mire*, and they catch at every thing that can give them a little hope, if it be but for *a week*. If corn fall again to 4s. or 5s. a bushel, *what is to become of the makers of this speech?* Is there a creature upon earth, whose hide is not ten times as thick as that of a bull, that would, for ten times their pay, take the belabouring that they will get? Would not the words "*recovering*," and "*natural causes*" be rung in their ears till they would, if they had any bowels, sicken at the sound? How desperate, then, must they be, when they can venture upon such an assertion? Or,

how deplorably ignorant of the real causes that are at work, and which causes must, on *an average of years* (the gold continuing to be *demandable at the Bank*) make the wheat in England *only a little dearer than it is in France!* How deplorably ignorant of these real causes, if they think, that, with a gold-paying bank, they can keep the price of corn here (for any length of time) much higher than it is in France! Yet, do they not evidently hope to do this? Do they not build their hopes on this? And, indeed, is not this their *only hope* of escaping a total blowing up?

Circumstances have combined to favour the pretty gentlemen for the present, and to be fatal to them in the end. The people at large did not understand the Bill that repealed Peel's Bill as to the small paper-money. The crop of 1821 was, in a great measure, spoiled; that of 1822, though good in quality, was not great in quantity; that of 1823, was a short and bad crop, upon the whole of the country. These circumstances have caused *prices to rise from their state of 1822*. This is looked upon as *a coming about of things*; "*a recovering*." The landlords and farmers *most eagerly desire* such a coming about. This desire is al-



most equal to that of *continuing to exist*. The dread of a *not coming about* was next to a *dread of death*. They, of course, *believe* all who tell them, that their affairs are coming about. My opinion is, that, if fire from heaven had consumed all the corn in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire, the rise of the price of the rest, which would have been the necessary consequence, would, by a large majority of landlords and farmers, have been ascribed to "*a coming about of things*;" or as the Ministers have it, a "*recovering*."

This willingness, this eagerness, to be deceived, has been very favourable to the Ministers. But, ought they not to tremble at what must be the ultimate effect of the success of delusion? If the crop had been what it was, in September, expected to be, and if wheat had continued at 5s. 6d. a bushel, *where would the Ministers have been now?* Where were they in September? and where will they, in all probability, be next September? For, mind, if the price *come down again*, and *remain down for a year*, wonderful will be the effect. It will not come down to 3s. or 3s. 6d. a bushel, as it would have done, if Peel's Bill had not, in one point, been repealed. But, in spite of the new

issue of rags, it may come down to 4s. or thereabouts. And, if this, which would certainly be the effect of a *large crop*, should take place, the Ministers will be sunk lower than any set of public men that ever existed.

*They go to war!* They acknowledge the *independence* of any body! But I must defer the rest of the Speech till next week.

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### TURNPIKE EXTORTIONS.

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ON Saturday, the 31st of January, a Silver Cup, very finely wrought, of large size, with the following superscription, was presented to Mr. Cobbett by Messrs. Cotterell, Biggar, and Wells, deputed for that purpose by the Subscription Committee:

"This Cup is presented to William Cobbett, Esq. by the Proprietors of one-horse carts of Kensington and its vicinity, as a grateful testimony for his exertions in reducing the Turnpike Tolls the amount authorized by law.—December 1823."

The following was Mr. Cobbett's answer:—

"GENTLEMEN—In returning the Proprietors of one-horse carts my best thanks for the Cup, which, by your hands, they have done me the honour to present to me, I cannot refrain from observing, that the continuation



“ of public abuses is generally to  
 “ be ascribed to a want of public  
 “ spirit in that part of the commu-  
 “ nity whose knowledge, whose  
 “ leisure, and whose pecuniary  
 “ means leave them no apology  
 “ for such want. A large part of  
 “ the industrious persons, who suf-  
 “ fered from the turnpike extor-  
 “ tions, were wholly unable to ob-  
 “ tain redress for themselves; and,  
 “ in such a case, if we, who are  
 “ able to appeal to the law, ne-  
 “ glect, from whatever motive, to  
 “ make such appeal, we discover  
 “ a want of feeling for our poorer  
 “ neighbours, and a want of  
 “ courage to defend ourselves; we  
 “ invite oppression and insult;  
 “ and we must expect to be op-  
 “ pressed and insulted by every  
 “ one to whom an artful misinter-  
 “ pretation of the law affords a pre-  
 “ text for making attacks upon  
 “ our purse.

“ Gentlemen, we have upon this  
 “ occasion, done our duty; I, in  
 “ bringing the delinquents to jus-  
 “ tice; and, you and the other  
 “ proprietors of one-horse carts,  
 “ in thus publicly conferring on  
 “ my conduct so signal a mark of  
 “ your approbation.

“ In the hope that our example  
 “ may not be useless to the coun-  
 “ try in general, I remain, Gen-  
 “ tlemen, your neighbour, friend,  
 “ and most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.”

This is bare justice to my  
 neighbours and myself. I hear,  
 that there have been *convictions*  
 in several parts of the country,  
 and I hear, that, in other parts,  
 the extortion was persevered in

*up to the first day of the last month;*  
 and that, in some cases, the ex-  
 tortioners have been countenanced  
 and supported by the *Justices of*  
*the Peace*. We shall, *before it be*  
*long*, see what *remedy* the law  
 gives us for such wrongs as this.  
 If a poor creature, driven, per-  
 haps, by hunger, or cold, kill a  
 hare, or tear a hedge, Monsieur,  
 the Justice of the Peace, can find  
 a *remedy* in a moment. He tells  
 you that the law does not suffer  
 any wrong to want a remedy.  
 Come, then, Lady LAW (for you  
 are a *she*, I think), and tell us  
 what *remedy* you have, when toll-  
 collectors have *unjustly got great*  
*parcels of money into their hands*,  
 and when Justices of the Peace  
 have, *in defiance of the law*, re-  
 fused to make them atone for their  
 offence. Come, my lady, LAW:  
 come and tell us, what *remedy* you  
 have got for us *against the said*  
*justices!*

Justices of the Peace have re-  
 cently gaoled *fifty-three men* for  
*poaching*, in Wiltshire alone; and  
 they are in gaol now. Altoge-  
 ther there are, in the county gaol,  
*one hundred and fourteen*, and of  
 these *fifty-three are for poaching*.  
 Well, now, which is worst, which  
 is the greatest wrong, extorting  
 money from people at turnpike  
 gates, or poaching? The reader

will answer that question easily. Next, which is most wicked, aiding and abetting and protecting such extortioners, or killing a hare?

We say, that we are *free*, and that the best part of freedom is *even-handed justice*. And shall, then, this aiding, abetting, and protecting, go unpunished, while, in one single county, *fifty-three men are in gaol for poaching?* In many, and in most instances, poor men, or men but just above poverty, have suffered from this great and crying wrong-doing. Shall they have no remedy? *Shall nobody be compelled to reimburse them the money that they have had taken from them?* Perhaps there never was a case of such *flagrant* violation of the law; and, if it be found, that it has been *countenanced by Justices of Peace*, shall we have no remedy? Are Justices of the Peace *to do what they please?* We shall, before it be long, see how this matter is to stand: we shall see, in short, what are the remedies which the law has for us, when we have been wronged by such persons.

#### CAPTAIN HOOK.

THE reader has seen, in the newspapers, an account of this

gentleman's case; and, if he have read the *OLD TIMES* newspaper, he must have looked upon him as *guilty*, though he was as clearly *not guilty* as ever man was in the world.

The charge was, that he (a man between forty and fifty) had indecently exposed himself to a *child of eight or nine years old*, and this too in a *stage-coach!* The father's name (and it is right to make it known) is *William Adams Wordsworth*, a teacher of music in Martlett's-court in Bow-street. The mother's name, *Maria Wordsworth*. The child's name, *Surah Ann Wordsworth*.

All that is necessary is to insert (which I am about to do, from the short-hand report of Mr. Gurney), the summing up of the Chief Justice, and the decision of the Jury; to the manner of which decision I beg the reader's attention

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY,

"The question, in this case, is,  
 "Whether this defendant has conducted himself in an indecent, unmanly, and disgusting manner, a manner which must reflect the greatest disgrace upon him; or whether, in consequence of the infirmity under which he labours, and with which he is proved to have been afflicted on this very morning—a short time before which had rendered it necessary for him to wear a dress made in a peculiar manner, some accidental exposure



" of his person took place, which  
 " this child has misunderstood.  
 " Now, really, that is the question.  
 " If that question is left in any  
 " doubt in your mind, the defend-  
 " ant is entitled to the benefit of  
 " that doubt; it is for you to say  
 " whether you have any doubt—  
 " I own I have none. It appears  
 " to me, in charity, we should at-  
 " tribute that which took place on  
 " this occasion to some accidental  
 " circumstance. You find that  
 " instead of continuing *his situa-*  
 " *tion opposite to the child*, (which  
 " if he had wished to make an in-  
 " decent exposure of himself to  
 " her, from any abominable feeling,  
 " he would most probably have  
 " done as soon as the other parties  
 " left the coach,) he *instantly*  
 " *withdrew himself from her to*  
 " *the other side of the coach*. A  
 " little time afterwards he (whe-  
 " ther an ejaculation of pain, or  
 " of what nature does not appear,)  
 " uttered a few words which she  
 " did not understand. — Gentle-  
 " men, I will proceed farther in  
 " this case if you think it neces-  
 " sary.....

JURYMEN.—"No! no! my Lord!  
 " we are *perfectly satisfied*."

FOREMAN OF THE JURY.—"We  
 " say the defendant is *Not Guilty!*"

I will not ask the reader what  
 he thinks of the *father and mother*  
 and *child*; but, I ask, who can  
 read this without feeling for CAP-  
 TAIN HOOK? This gentleman  
 is wholly a stranger to me; but,  
 were he an Austrian or Prussian,  
 or even a Russian, instead of  
 being one of my own countrymen,  
 I should think it my duty to say,  
 that I never in all my life had to

notice a prosecution more ground-  
 less; or, in my judgment, more  
 shameful. It was confessed by  
 the girl herself, that he never  
 touched her, never sat beside her,  
 that he removed from opposite  
 her as soon as other people got  
 out of the coach! What ground,  
 then, was there for this monstrous  
 charge! And yet the vile *Old*  
*Times* newspaper says that *the*  
*charge was proved*, or words  
 nearly to that effect. The Chief  
 Justice saw through the thing  
 clearly enough; but, who can  
 want any thing more than the  
 laudable manner in which the  
 Jury expressed their conviction of  
 the innocence of the accused?

I cannot refrain from observing  
 here, that we ought to be very  
 cautious how we listen to charges  
 of this kind. CAPTAIN HOOK is  
 almost a *cripple* from ailments not  
 to be described here. If the  
 whole nation could know the cir-  
 cumstances, there would be an  
 universal feeling of indignation at  
 this prosecution. Nobody, at least  
 no *man*, can be safe in a *stage*  
*coach*, unless such prosecutions  
 be reprobated. *Hypocrisy* comes  
 in here to aid those who become  
 prosecutors. Dangerous indeed  
 is the situation of a man who is  
 thus beset. Juries ought, there-  
 fore, to be much upon their guard  
 in all such cases.



## AMERICAN TREES.

THE whole of the Trees for which I have received applications, and which I can supply, will be sent off from my house by *Saturday night*, the 7th instant. Almost the whole will be sent off by to-night (Thursday); but, all that I have (except what I have promised to keep till March) will be gone by Saturday night. If any gentleman who expects to receive trees from me, should not receive them, I beg him to have the goodness to write to me at No. 183, *Fleet-street*.

I have now *no trees* and *no seeds* to dispose of, except about three or four score of *apple-trees*. I have set the thing *on foot*; and I hope to live to see the *Scotch Firs* extirpated.

I have some curious facts about the *Locust*, to publish in another Register.

## WEST INDIES.

JUDGE of their state by the following:—

Kingston, Dec. 13.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, DEC. 11.

On Thursday, Mr. Grignon, as Chairman of the Committee, appointed to inquire into what steps are necessary to be taken, in consequence of information received

from the Agent of this Island, of proceedings adopted by the House of Commons, and His Majesty's Ministers, in respect to Slavery in the British Colonies in the West Indies, made the following Report to the House:—

Mr. Speaker—Your Committee, appointed to inquire and report to the House, what steps are necessary to be taken, in consequence of information received from the Agent of this island, of proceedings adopted by the House of Commons and His Majesty's Ministers in respect to Slavery in the British Colonies in the West Indies, report—

That on the 15th of May last Mr. Canning, one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, proposed the following Resolutions, which were adopted by the House, *nem. con.*

“ That it is expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures for meliorating the condition of the slave population in His Majesty's colonies.

“ That through a determined and persevering, but at the same time judicious and temperate, enforcement of such measures, this House looks forward to progressive improvements in the character of the slave population, such as may prepare them for a participation of those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of His Majesty's subjects.

“ That this House is anxious for the accomplishment of this purpose at the earliest period that shall be compatible with the well-being of the slaves themselves, with the safety of the colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of the interests of private property. ~~222~~

"That your Committee observe with surprise and regret, that His Majesty's Ministers have, by the above Resolutions, sanctioned the principles laid down by our enemies in the Mother Country, and pledged themselves to enforce such measures as shall tend ultimately to the final extinction of slavery in the British Colonies; and your Committee have also learnt from the Agent, that in his conferences with the Ministers, it has been refused to acknowledge our claim to compensation for the injuries the colonies must sustain in the mere endeavour to carry the scheme of emancipation into effect; by which refusal the Ministers have shown an inclination not only to dispose of our property without our consent, but even to violate those common rules of honesty which ought to govern nations as well as private persons.

"The Committee cannot forbear to express their decided opinion, that the proceedings of the House of Commons, and that the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers, are a direct attempt to violate the Constitution of this colony; and they recommend in the House to adopt the most firm, strong, and constitutional measures to resist such attempts, and to preserve to the inhabitants of this colony those rights, which have been transmitted to them from their ancestors."

This was agreed to, and Mr. Mais then proposed certain Resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to, as follows, viz.

1st. Resolved, *nem. con.*—That the patient endurance with which the people of this Island have, for years past, struggled against pe-

cuniary difficulties, proves how much they are disposed to submit to, where the evil arises from inevitable causes, or from circumstances affecting the general interest of the Empire: but this House would be undmindful of their duty, were they not to protest most solemnly against the continuance of heavy and ruinous taxation on the produce of their soil, at a time when the demands of a state of warfare can no longer be urged in its defence, and the blessings of restored tranquillity have been extended to their fellow subjects in the Mother Country.

2d. Resolved, *nem. con.*—That this House cannot contemplate without sensations of astonishment and the most serious apprehension, the measures which have been adopted by the Commons' House of Parliament in their unanimous vote of the 15th of May last: As if the machinations of a powerful and interested party were not sufficiently active for the work of destruction, the sanction of Ministerial authority has been made subservient to their views, and a decree has gone forth, whereby the inhabitants of this once valuable colony (hitherto esteemed the brightest jewel in the British Crown) are destined to be offered a propitiatory sacrifice at the altar of fanaticism.

3d. Resolved, *nem. con.*—That this House, composed of the Representatives of the people, are bound to guard the rights of their Constituents against every endeavour that may be made to infringe upon them. The House pause in awful expectation of the consequences which must result from the threatened innovations; and, whilst they wait the event, they are prepared to meet it. The blood,



which flows in their veins, is British blood, and their hearts are animated with the same fearless determination, which enabled their ancestors to resist with success every encroachment of despotic power.

4th. Resolved, *nem. con.*—That the enactment of laws for the internal regulation of the island is exclusively the province of the local Legislature, subject to the sanction and approval of His Majesty;—This House, however, will at all times receive with attention and respect any suggestion of His Majesty's Ministers relating to legislation, when offered in a consistent and becoming manner, and will be ready to adopt such regulations as can be introduced without hazard, and may appear likely to promote the welfare of the island; but the House cannot yield to any measure proposed for their consideration, when the unqualified right of legislation is denied, however specious the object may be, or however high the authority from which it emanates.

5th. Resolved, *nem. con.*—That this House, impressed with a due sense of their own dignity, and the integrity of the colonial character, set at nought the malicious and unfounded aspersions which have been cast upon the inhabitants of Jamaica. Proud of their attachment to His Majesty, his Family, and Government—devoted to the interest of those they represent, and alive to the impulse of humanity, the House need no pharisaical dictator to prompt them to the discharge of their duty, but will, if left to their own guidance, steadily pursue that line of conduct, which comports with the loyalty of their

feelings, their regard to the safety, honour, and welfare of the island, and the peace and happiness of their fellow-subjects and dependants.

The same day Mr. Cox and Mr. Plummer were appointed a Committee to wait on His Grace the Governor with the following message:—

“ May it please your Grace,

“ We are ordered by the House to wait upon your Grace, to acquaint you, that in compliance with their Answer to the Speech your Grace was pleased to make at the opening of the present Session, they have proceeded to a deliberate and careful revision of the Consolidated Slave Law, and find it as complete in all its enactments, as the nature of circumstances will admit, to render the Slave Population as happy and comfortable in every respect as the labouring class of any part of the world. The House most solemnly assure your Grace, that they will at all times be ready (if left to themselves) to watch and take advantage of every opportunity of promoting the religious and moral improvement of the Slaves, and to make such meliorating enactments as may be consistent with their happiness, and the general safety of the Colony; but under the critical circumstances, in which the Colony is now placed by reason of the late proceedings in the British Parliament, the House think the present moment peculiarly unfavourable for discussions, which may have a tendency to unsettle the minds of the negro population, which the House have the greatest reason to believe is at present perfectly quiet and contented.”



## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 24th Jan.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat .....	60	7
Rye .....	45	10
Barley .....	32	6
Oats .....	22	10
Beans .....	37	3
Peas .....	37	5

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 24th Jan.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat 11,001 for 33,218	7	1	Average, 65	10	
Barley.. 8,129....14,580	6	5	.....35	10	
Oats.. 12,969....17,402	17	10	.....26	10	
Rye.... 669 ....1,570	8	0	.....46	11	
Beans .. 3,204.... 6,411	17	0	.....40	0	
Peas.... 1,768.... 3,482	2	7	.....39	4	

Friday, Jan 23.—The arrivals of this week are only moderate. Wheat has found a ready sale to-day, and prime parcels are again rather dearer. Barley has sold on much the same terms as Monday last. Beans sell at rather more money. Peas fully support the prices last quoted. Good Oats sell well, and rather exceed our last quotations.

Monday, Feb. 2.—The arrivals of most sorts of Grain since this day se'nnight have been tolerably good, and this morning there are good quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans,

and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk; the supply of Oats, however, is but small. There has been considerable animation in the Wheat trade since this day se'nnight, and 3s. to 4s. per quarter advance has been obtained on the last quotations; but this trade has become slack, and very few sales could be made after the early part of the morning, so that the advance maintained scarcely exceeds 2s. per quarter.

Our maltsters purchase the best samples of Barley with avidity, and having also some demand for shipping to the north, this article is quoted 2s. to 3s. per quarter higher than this day se'nnight. Beans have sold with freedom, and are also advanced 4s. per qr. Boiling Peas are 3s. per quarter dearer. Grey Peas obtain 3s. to 4s. per quarter more than last Monday. There has been a good demand for Oats, and this article is further advanced 2s. to 3s. per qr. since this day se'nnight, with but few left on hand unsold. Flour is unaltered.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old) . . . .	68s. to 72s.
— white, (old) . . . .	54s. — 82s.
— red, (new) . . . .	48s. — 56s.
— fine . . . . .	58s. — 62s.
— superfine . . . . .	64s. — 68s.
— white, (new) . . . .	56s. — 58s.
— fine . . . . .	60s. — 67s.
— superfine . . . . .	68s. — 74s.
Flour, per sack . . . . .	60s. to 65s.
— Seconds . . . . .	58s. — 62s.
— North Country . . . .	50s. — 54s.

## ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &amp;c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From January 26 to January 31, both inclusive.

Whence	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	389	.....	.....
Aldbro' .....	811	2229	.....	15	119	.....
Alemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	1326	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	40
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	3367	.....	.....
Bridport .....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carmarthen .....	.....	.....	.....	508	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	788
Dunbar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundee .....	215	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester .....	236	355	206	.....	70	400
Harwich .....	1790	273	1285	10	222	944
Leigh .....	1087	142	15	119	386	40
Maldon .....	618	867	240	85	183	1877
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grimsby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	460	.....	.....
Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ipswich .....	254	704	899	.....	10	245
Kent .....	1573	1089	362	457	725	1090
Louth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn .....	1467	.....	739	378	.....	.....
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newhaven .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	570	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	1600
Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southwold .....	373	253	15	.....	.....	.....
Weymouth .....	.....	369	.....	90	.....	.....
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	50
Wisbeach .....	142	.....	.....	1279	.....	.....
Woodbridge .....	451	868	120	31	168	280
Yarmouth .....	9	552	3855	.....	23	3209
Dublin .....	.....	.....	.....	545	.....	.....
Wexford .....	.....	.....	.....	1320	.....	.....
Youghall .....	.....	.....	.....	1250	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	9026	7831	7736	12970	1906	.....

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, 63; Pease, 1614; Tares, 32; Linseed, 1125; Rapeseed, —;

Brank, 166; Mustard, —; Flax, 68; and Seeds, 306 quarters.

## SEEDS, &amp;c.

*Price on board Ship as under.*

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	55	96
— white, ditto..ditto ..	60	90
— red, English, ditto ..	58	106
— white, ditto..ditto ..	72	100
Rye Grass ..... per qr...	16	36
Turnip, new, white..per bush.	10	12
— red & green ..ditto..	10	14
— yellow Swedes ditto..	9	11
Mustard, white ..... ditto..	7	11
— brown..... ditto..	8	14
Carraway ..... per cwt	50	52
Coriander.....ditto ..	10	12
Sanfoin.....per qr...	30	40
Trefoil ..... per cwt	24	36
Ribgrass ..... ditto ..	15	34
Canary, common .. per qr...	38	40
— fine ..... ditto ..	42	52
Tares ..... per bush.	8	12
Hempseed ..... per qr...	44	48
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign ..... ditto ..	36	44
— fine English		
for sowing ..... ditto ..	44	50
Rapeseed, 30l. to 32l. per last.		
Linseed Oil Cake, 13l.—13l.13s. per 1000		
Rape Cake, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton.		

*City, 4 February, 1824.*

## BACON.

The imports of this article up to the present time greatly exceed those of last year; and the demand is inconsiderable: nevertheless, prices are expected to advance. On board, 48s. to 49s.—Landed, 50s. to 52s.

## BUTTER.

Butter is falling in price, in consequence of excessive supplies and the mildness of the weather.—On board: Carlow, 88s.—Dublin, 84s.—Waterford, 82s.—Cork, 82s.—Landed: Carlow, 84s. to 88s.—Waterford, 76s. to 80s.—Dublin, 76s. to 82s.—Limerick, 78s.—Cork, 80s.—Dutch, 88s. to 94s.

## CHEESE.

The best of every description is scarce: inferior kinds and qualities are not much sought after.—Fine Old Cheshire, 80s. to 90s.; New, 65s. to 76s.—Double Gloucester, 60s. to 70s.; Single, 52s. to 64s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 11d. by the full-priced Bakers.

## SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 2.

*Per Stone of 3 pounds (alive).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	6	to	4 6
Mutton.....	3	8	—	4 6
Veal.....	5	4	—	6 4
Pork.....	4	8	—	5 6

Beasts ... 2,324 | Sheep ... 16,120  
Calves .... 120 | Pigs ..... 170

## NEWGATE (same day).

*Per Stone of 3 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	2	4	to	3 4
Mutton.....	2	8	—	3 8
Veal.....	4	0	—	6 8
Pork.....	3	8	—	5 8



## LEADENHALL, Monday, Feb. 2.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	6	to	3 8
Mutton.....	2	8	—	3 8
Veal.....	4	0	—	6 4
Pork.....	3	8	—	6 0

## HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....	80s. to 107s.
Straw...	40s. to 48s.
Clover	100s. to 120s.
St. James's.—Hay....	63s. to 110s.
Straw...	40s. to 54s.
Clover...	90s. to 120s.
Whitechapel.—Hay....	90s. to 108s.
Straw...	40s. to 48s.
Clover	100s. to 126s.

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.	
	s.	to s. d.	s.	to s. d.	s.	to s. d.	s.	to s. d.	s.	to s. d.
Aylesbury .....	59	70 0	34	36 0	24	25 0	33	43 0	42	43 0
Banbury .....	56	66 0	30	35 0	24	30 0	34	42 0	0	0 0
Basingstoke.....	58	80 0	29	35 0	20	25 0	40	48 0	0	0 0
Chelmsford.....	56	78 0	32	40 0	22	30 0	32	44 0	34	38 0
Derby .....	60	76 0	26	40 0	22	30 0	36	52 0	0	0 0
Devizes .....	48	75 0	30	38 0	18	28 0	34	46 0	0	0 0
Dorchester.....	48	74 0	25	32 0	17	26 0	45	52 0	0	0 0
Exeter.....	64	77 4	31	36 0	18	19 4	38	44 0	0	0 0
Guildford.....	56	86 0	32	38 0	24	32 0	38	46 0	38	43 0
Henley .....	56	82 0	29	36 0	21	28 0	38	43 0	38	41 0
Horncastle .....	58	68 0	26	36 0	18	30 0	40	50 0	0	0 0
Hungerford.....	48	74 0	24	35 0	19	33 0	34	46 0	0	0 0
Lewes .....	56	68 0	31	38 0	22	27 0	38	46 0	37	38 0
Lynn .....	56	67 0	34	40 0	22	26 0	42	44 0	38	54 0
Newbury .....	52	82 0	27	36 0	20	30 0	40	45 0	38	40 0
Newcastle .....	48	72 0	36	38 0	21	30 0	36	40 0	34	48 0
Northampton.....	60	67 0	28	32 0	22	28 0	36	42 0	45	0 0
Nottingham .....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Reading .....	52	85 0	26	41 0	19	26 0	34	43 0	36	44 0
Sherborne .....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Stamford.....	56	72 0	25	40 0	15	28 0	38	45 0	0	0 0
Swansea .....	62	0 0	32	0 0	20	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Truro .....	64	0 0	32	0 0	22	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Uxbridge.....	56	80 0	32	38 0	23	31 0	38	44 0	36	40 0
Warminster.....	46	76 0	26	40 0	20	27 0	42	54 0	0	0 0
Winchester .....	56	80 0	32	38 0	21	29 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Yarmouth.....	56	78 0	34	37 0	22	27 0	34	38 0	36	48 0
Dalkeith * .....	24	34 6	22	35 0	16	26 0	20	24 0	20	24 0
Haddington* .....	28	38 6	26	36 0	23	27 0	19	23 0	19	23 0

\* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the boll.—The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

*Liverpool*, Jan. 27.—There has been a partially progressive advance on Wheats during the past week; and at this day's market the same was confirmed in about 3d. per bushel on last week's prices, leaving Wheats of each description at 8s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. per 70 lbs. Oats 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. per 45 lbs. Barley 5s. to 6s. 2d. per 60 lbs. Pease 46s. to 60s., and Grey ditto, 38s. to 46s. per quarter. Rapeseed, per last, 26l. to 28l., Rye, per quarter, 38s. to 44s., and Beans 43s. to 51s. Malt, per 9 gallons, 7s. 9d. to 9s. 8d. Flour, English, 53s. to 58s., and Irish 47s. to 57s. per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, English, 32s. to 37s.; Scotch, 30s. to 37s.; Irish, 30s. to 34s. per 240 lbs.

Imported into Liverpool from the 20th to the 26th January, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 4017; Oats, 9233; Barley, 2472; Malt, 1990; Beans, 1177; and Peas, 751 quarters. Oatmeal, 574 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, English and Irish, 568 sacks. Europe, 600, America, 4176 barrels.

*Norwich*, Jan. 31.—All descriptions of Grain were on the advance to-day. A great deal of Corn had been sent to Scotland within the last week. Those merchants who refused buying last week, were eagerly laying hold of samples to-day, at the following prices:—Wheat, from 62s. to 72s.; Barley, 34s. to 41s.; Oats, 24s. to 30s.; and Beans, 36s. to 40s.; and Peas, 35s. to 40s. per qr.

*Bristol*, Jan. 31.—The Corn markets here continue nearly in the same state as last stated: the supply rather increases.

*Birmingham*, Jan. 29.—Wheat is 4s. per quarter dearer, and every other species of Grain 2s. to 3s. Flour 3s. per sack. Supplies short.

*Ipswich*, Jan. 31.—We had to-day a large supply of Corn, and prices were much higher. Wheat was 4s. to 5s., Barley, 4s., Beans 4s., and Peas 5s. per quarter higher. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 64s. to 78s.; Barley, 37s. to 44s.; Beans, 44s. to 46s.; Peas, 42s. to 44s.; and Oats, 30s. per qr.

*Wisbech*, Jan. 31.—Our Corn market was again very brisk in the sale of Wheat, Oats, and Beans, all of which were higher prices, as follow:—Wheat from 68s. to 72s.; Oats, 12 gs. to 14 gs. per last of 21 coomb; Beans, 38s. to 40s. per qr.; a few Heligolands fetched 42s.

*Boston*, Jan. 28.—This market still continues to be well supplied with samples of Grain, all sorts of which continue on the advance, and at the following prices:—Wheat, 68s. to 70s.; Oats, 20s. to 27s.; Beans, 42s. to 48s.; and Barley, 32s. to 35s. per quarter. Rapeseed, none shown at this day's market. Wheat particularly wanted, and a great call for it in all parts of the country.

*Wakefield*, Jan. 30.—We had a fair supply of Wheat, but not much of other Grain. At the opening of the market, fine Wheats, new and old, sold freely at 4s. to 5s. per quarter advance; but towards the close, sales could scarcely be made at an advance of more than 2s. to 3s. per quarter. Mealings Oats are 2d. per stone, and Shelling 4s. per load dearer. Malting Barley is full 3s. to 4s. per quarter, and Malt 3s. per load dearer. Beans and Maple Peas are full 5s. per quarter higher. Flour is 5s. per sack, and Rapeseed 1l. per last higher.—Wheat, 64s. to 80s. per quarter; Mealings Oats, 16d. to 17d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 38s. to 39s. per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 40s. to 44s.; Beans, old and new, 58s. to 64s.; Maple Peas, 58s. to 60s.; Tares, 76s. to 80s. per quarter; Malt, 44s. to 50s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 58s. to 66s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 32l. to 33l. per last.

*Malton*, Jan. 31.—Our Corn market is very brisk at the following prices:—Wheat, 80s. to 82s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 36s. to 40s. per quarter. Oats, 15d. to 15½d. per stone.



## COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &amp;c.

*Norwich Castle Meadow*, Jan. 31.—There was but little business done in the Bullock trade, nor by any means a good show; but the quantity of Sheep was great for the season, the dealers continuing to demand high prices, well knowing the farmer must have them to consume his turnips, for, owing to the favourable weather, they have not been destroyed as in former years. Pigs are higher in consequence of the advance in Corn.

*Horncastle*, Jan. 31.—Beef 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork 5d. to 7d.; and Veal 6d. to 8d. per lb.

*Malton*, Jan. 31.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef 5d. to 7d.; Mutton 5d. to 6d.; Pork 4½d. to 5½d.; and Veal 5d. to 6½d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 14d. to 15d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 44s. per firkin. Dry Bacon Sides, 6s. to 6s. 3d.; Hams, small, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. per stone. Fat Pigs, with head and feet on, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per stone.

At *Morpeth* market on Wednesday, there was rather a short supply of Cattle and Sheep; and having a great demand, fat sold readily at a little advance in price.—Beef from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; and Mutton 4s. 9d. to 5s. 10d. per stone, sinking offals.

At *Wakefield* Cattle Market last week, there was a good supply of both Beasts and Sheep, and a numerous attendance of buyers. Both Mutton and Beef fetched rather higher prices.—Beasts, 480; Sheep and Lambs, 8700.

*Skipton* Fortnight Fair, Jan. 27.—Our Fair to-day was better supplied with fat Beasts and Sheep than last fortnight, and prices may be quoted much the same.

**AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended January 24, 1824.**

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London .....	64	0	35	3	26	2
Essex .....	62	0	33	3	23	11
Kent .....	62	11	34	4	24	10
Sussex .....	60	1	31	10	21	5
Suffolk .....	59	8	31	10	24	7
Cambridgeshire .....	57	1	29	8	20	2
Norfolk .....	59	3	31	4	22	6
Lincolnshire .....	59	9	31	3	21	7
Yorkshire .....	58	1	31	7	20	11
Durham .....	58	7	33	6	24	2
Northumberland .....	55	10	31	6	23	10
Cumberland .....	57	7	34	9	26	5
Westmoreland .....	59	0	34	0	26	8
Lancashire .....	65	6	34	5	25	11
Cheshire .....	62	11	39	6	23	3
Gloucestershire .....	58	1	29	8	23	0
Somersetshire .....	63	2	30	9	19	6
Monmouthshire .....	63	6	33	10	20	0
Devonshire .....	67	7	30	5	16	7
Cornwall .....	61	10	29	7	18	8
Dorsetshire .....	59	7	28	11	21	2
Hampshire .....	59	3	30	5	21	0
North Wales .....	65	7	36	10	19	10
South Wales .....	57	8	31	11	17	5



Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the  
BOROUGH.

Monday, Feb. 2.—Our Hop Market remains very firm, and the general opinion is that prices will mend. Good Yearling Bags and Pockets are in demand. Currency: Kent Bags, 6*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*; Ditto Pockets, 7*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*; 1823, 8*l.* 8*s.* to 15*l.*; 1821, 80*s.* to 105*s.*; 1819 and 1820, 60*s.* to 80*s.*

Maidstone, Jan. 29.—The Hop Market here seems quite at a stand, as there literally is nothing doing; for it appears the Planters as well as Dealers are looking forward for the coming of the Bine, and are not very anxious for selling.

Worcester, Jan. 24.—Twenty-one pockets of Old Hops were this day weighed in our Market. Little doing in the trade. Prices:—1821's, fine, 5*l.* 18*s.*; 1822's, fine, from 8*l.* to 8*l.* 15*s.* 1818, 1819, and 1820, as before.

COAL MARKET, Jan. 23.

*Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.*

63½ Newcastle... 23½... 34*s.* 0*d.* to 40*s.* 6*d.*  
22 Sunderland 20... 36*s.* 0*d.*—41*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, &c. per Cwt.

	£.	s.
Russia Candle, Yellow .....	1	15
————, Siberia .....	1	13
———— Soap .....	1	12
Archangel .....	1	12
Town Tallow .....	2	0
Graves .....	0	14
Good Dregs .....	0	6
Soap, London, Yellow ....	3	2
————, Mottled ....	3	14
————, Curd .....	3	16
————, Soft .....	0	0
	s.	d.
Candles, Mould, per doz...	9	6
————, Store .....	8	0
Raw Fat, per stone of 8lbs.	2	2

Tallow imported into London from Jan. 21 to Jan. 28, 18 casks. Melted Stuff, 28*s.*; Rough, do. 18*s.*

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, Jan. 30.—Our Cotton market has assumed a much more lively appearance this week; the holders seem quite unwilling to meet the general inquiry which we have experienced since Monday; the Market, on the whole, may be considered much improved. The sales, of all descriptions, are estimated about 600 bales.